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Kiowa Co.

LAND USE

IN

KIOWA COUNTY, COLORADO

Prepared by Kenneth R. Pomeroy

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Land Utilization Program
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
August 1, 1938

L A N D U S E

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INTRODUCTION

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

1. Land within operating units:

   Land under some type of organized management. Land that is either owned or leased by the operator.

2. Land outside operating units:

   Not under any type of organized management.

3. Crop land:

   Land planted to crops at the time the survey was made.

4. Pasture land:

   Land that maintains its native cover.

5. Idle land:

   Plowed land that is under organized management, but is not being utilized for growing of crops.

6. Fallow land:

   Land that is tilled and allowed to lay idle prior to seeding wheat or other crops.

7. Open pasture:

   Land that maintains its native cover and is not under organized management.

8. Abandoned crop land:

   Land that has been plowed and is not under organized management.

9. Small grain:

Small grain is virtually all wheat.

10. Livestock operator:

A farm operator whose major income is from the sale of livestock.

11. Crop operator:

A farm operator whose major income is from the sale of crops.

12. General operator:

A farm operator whose income is approximately 50 percent from livestock and 50 percent from crops.

13. Non-resident owner:

An individual who owns land within a county, but who resides in another county, state, or foreign country.

14. Resident owner:

An individual who owns the land upon which he resides.

15. Corporation owner:

Land that is owned by a corporation. (Insurance companies, railroads, etc.)

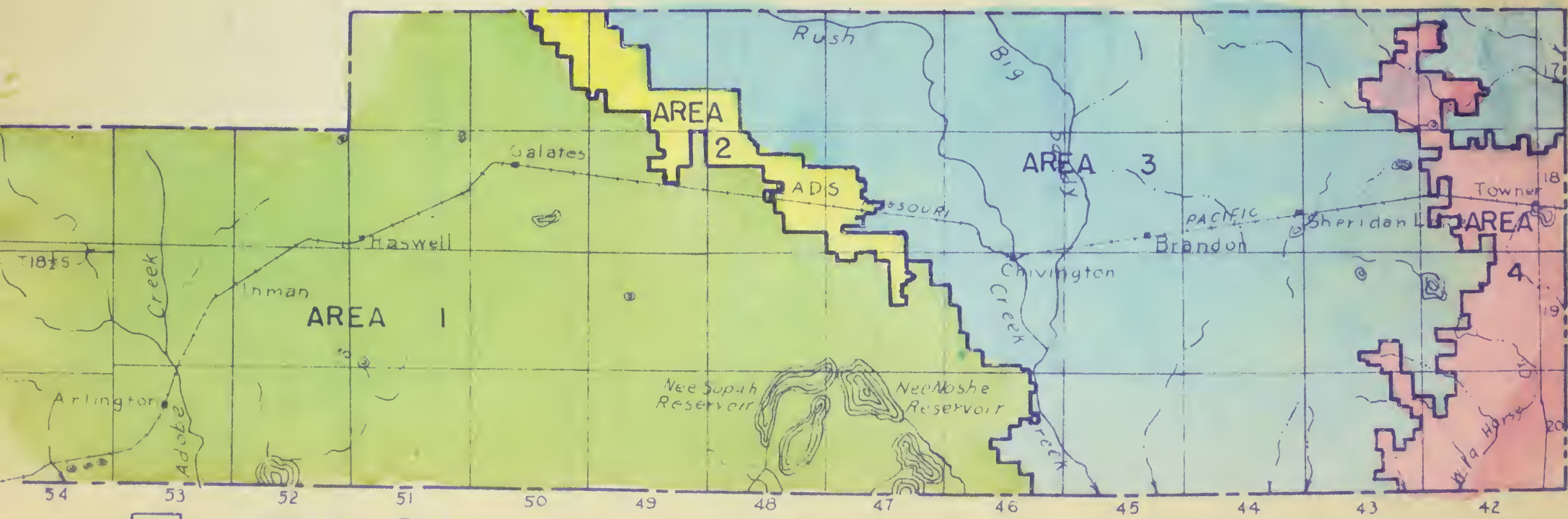
16. Non-resident operator in the county:

Operator who farms land in the county of his residence, but does not reside on the farm.

17. Non-resident operator out of county:

Operator who farms land in a county other than that of his residence.

KIOWA COUNTY
COLORADO



LIVESTOCK AREA

ROW CROP AND CASH CROP AREA

LIVESTOCK, AND GENERAL FARMING

SMALL GRAIN AND ROW CROP

Areas determined by land use and types of farming

Prepared By:- Bureau Of Agricultural Economics

18. Resident operators:

Operator who lives on the farm.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this report is to -

1. Make available the information gathered by the land use survey to the people of the county and to interested federal and state agencies.

2. To analyze and discuss some of the more important problems as revealed by the survey.

3. Suggest, in some cases, possible methods of meeting these problems.

4. Instill in the mind of the people of the county the need for land use adjustment, to protect and conserve their resources.

NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE SURVEY

In 1936, operating under funds allocated by the Resettlement Administration, a comprehensive land use survey was made of Kiowa county. This county was one of the 14 southeastern Colorado

counties designated in the "dust bowl" area of the state.

In this county, as in other counties of this area, the continued drought had its disastrous effects upon the farm operators: few crops had been produced for several years; livestock operators had been forced to sell large numbers of their stock; the number of people on relief rolls was large and a considerable number of persons were leaving the county, seeking new homes.

No adequate inventory of the natural and human resources of the county existed. This information is necessary to determine the nature and intensity of the various problems that face the county.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE SURVEY

In conducting the survey, every operator in the county was contacted, and a schedule of his operations taken. In addition to the schedule, a plat was made of all land under his control. On this plat the actual land use was designated. This information was then transferred to a large county map. A complete land use picture of the entire county was thus obtained. When the information had all been gathered in the field, it was sent to the regional office at Amarillo and placed in final form.

LAND USE DATA

CLIMATE

Climate in Kiowa county is typical of that found throughout the Southern High Plains. It is a region of rather light rainfall, with several years of drought often occurring in succession. Temperatures vary greatly as the seasons change. Summer temperatures are rather high during the day, but cool nights, for the most part, prevail. In winter, temperatures below zero are not uncommon. However, low humidity makes the cold less intense. Rainfall is erratic. Weather records for the county are not very complete, and for that reason this report uses the records from the weather station at Cheyenne Wells in Cheyenne county. The amount of precipitation in the two counties is about the same.

Weather records, taken at the Cheyenne Wells station, over a 40 year period show an annual average of 16.20 inches. The driest year recorded was in 1935 with 8.76 inches; the wettest year was in 1909 with 24.82 inches.

A study of the rainfall chart that accompanies this report shows that precipitation in the county is very erratic. The greatest amount of moisture generally comes in the months of May, June, July, and August. Usually this comes in the form of heavy showers and unless the land is in shape to receive it, much of it runs off and does little good.

Climatic Data for Cheyenne Wells, Colorado

Source: U. S. D. A. Weather Bureau

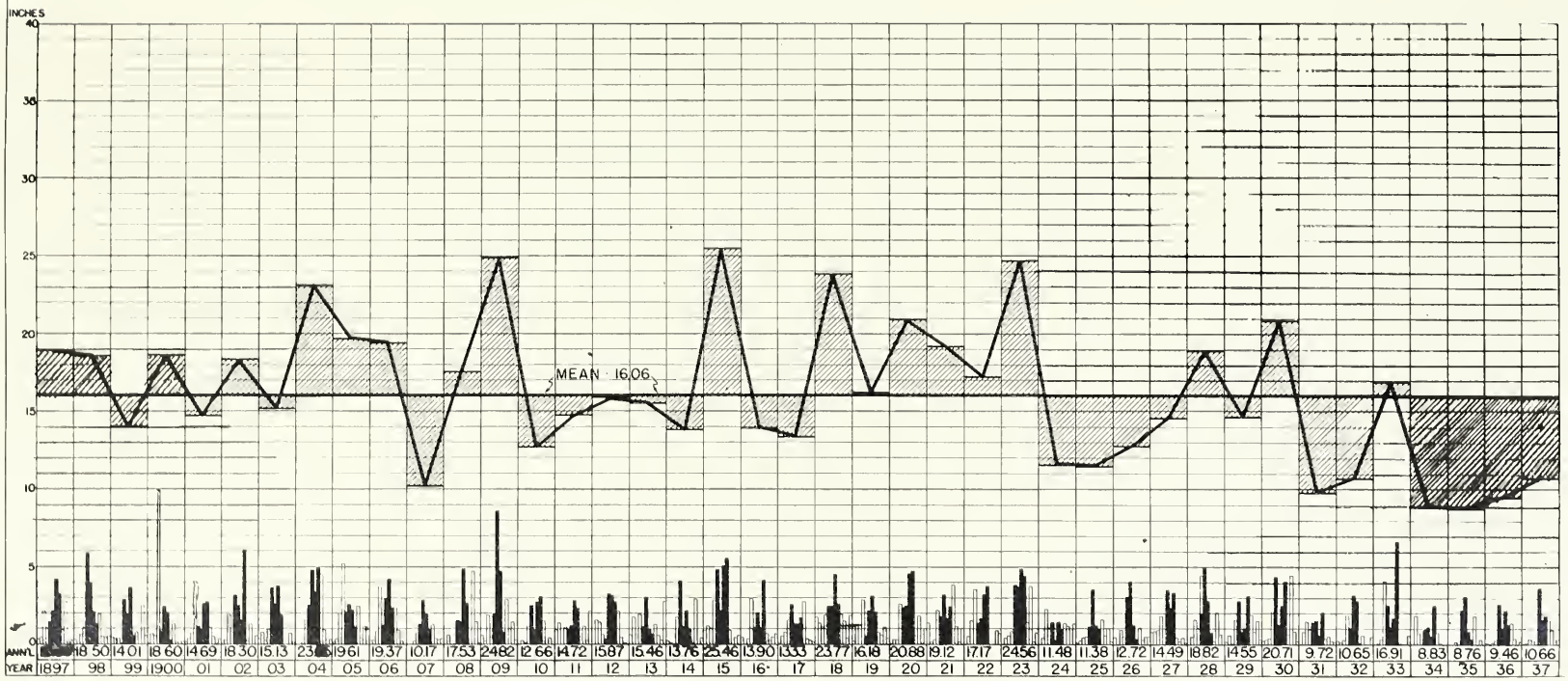
Precipitation	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annu.	Seas.	No. Yr Record
Average Mean	.26	.49	.74	1.78	2.14	2.54	2.57	2.41	1.25	.95	.45	.48	16.06	12.69	41
Number of Days with .01 inch or more	2	3	3	5	6	7	7	5	3	3	2	2	48	33	35
Minim. Mthly	.00	.00	T	T	T	.28	.54	.12	T	.00	.00	.00			41
Maxim. Mthly	1.73	1.73	2.26	9.95	5.84	8.62	5.09	6.58	4.51	4.75	2.49	2.72			41
Driest Yr.,1935	T	T	.11	T	2.24	3.11	.82	.38	1.82	.00	.28	T	8.76		41
Wettest Yr.,1915	.88	1.17	1.03	2.77	4.85	2.19	5.09	5.60	.92	T	.41	.55	25.46		41
Average Annual Snowfall	3.5	5.3	5.1	3.2	.7	.1	.0	.0	.2	1.3	3.5	5.0	27.9		34
Temperature															
Mean	27.8	31.2	39.1	49.0	58.4	62.5	74.0	73.2	64.7	52.4	39.4	28.2	50.0		33
Mean Maxim.	40.7	45.6	54.2	64.2	73.1	71.8	89.0	88.4	80.1	68.0	53.4	40.5	64.1		33
Mean Minim.	14.9	16.7	24.0	33.8	43.6	53.2	59.1	57.9	49.3	36.8	25.4	15.8	35.9		33
Highest	75	82	91	92	101	106	108	102	102	96	85	75	108		35
Lowest	-23	-26	-12	-2	18	32	41	39	22	1	-12	-24	-26		34
Wind															
Prevailing Wind Direction	N	N	N	N	SE	S	S	S	S	N	N	N	N		35
*Hourly Wind Velocity	7.8	8.6	9.1	10.6	10.0	9.2	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.0	7.2	8.5		6

* At Las Animas

ANNUAL AND MONTHLY PRECIPITATION AT CHEYENNE WELLS

CHEYENNE COUNTY COLORADO

SOURCE: U.S. WEATHER BUREAU



PREPARED BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS · SOUTHERN GREAT PLAINS REGION · U.S.D.A.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the county for the most part is comparatively level. The western part and a strip along the southern border is rolling and is used mostly for grazing. Small tracts of cultivated ground are found in this section, but in general the topography does not lend itself to cultivation. The eastern and north central part are more level, and it is in these sections that most of the crop production takes place.

POPULATION TRENDS

Since 1930, there has been a steady decline in the rural population of Kiowa county. Many families, due to conditions of drought and other factors beyond their control, have been forced to move. The land use survey, completed in 1936, showed 410 resident operators, with a total rural population of 1,570. As many families have left the area since the survey was made, the present population is considerably under this figure.

LAND OWNERSHIP

There are 1,148,289 acres in Kiowa county. Of this amount, 157,727 acres, or 13.8 percent, are public lands. There are 79,750 acres, or 7.0 percent, owned by corporations, while the remaining

908,144 acres, or 79.2 percent is in private ownership. (For complete figures see the accompanying table). Of the 908,144 acres held in private ownership, 633,008 acres or approximately 69 percent is owned by non-residents of the county. The remaining 275,136 acres, or approximately 31 percent is owned by residents. This percentage of non-resident owned land is very high and presents a serious problem to the county. Much of the land owned by non-residents is of a type that lends itself to speculative farming, and as a result it has suffered abuses common to non-resident owned land.

The soil of much of the county is quite susceptible to wind erosion even when given the best of care. The non-resident owner generally is not in a position to care for his land, and in other cases appears not to care what happens to it. The result is that much of this land is creating a serious hazard from a wind erosion standpoint. This does not mean that resident owned land never blows. Often it blows badly and little or no effort is made to control it. However, it is much easier for the resident owners who are on the ground to devise and carry out methods by which blowing may be controlled.

Land Ownership

	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	County Total
Federal	3,080	-	40	-	3,120
Percent	0.5	-	-	-	0.3
State	59,608	1,600	14,407	1,280	76,895
Percent	10.3	4.3	3.2	1.6	6.7
Corporation	29,270	3,040	45,680	1,760	79,750
Percent	5.1	8.1	10.2	2.1	7.0
Resident	110,505	24,620	107,099	32,912	275,136
Percent	19.2	65.6	23.9	39.9	24.0
Non-resident	334,939	7,600	248,392	42,077	633,008
	58.0	20.3	55.4	51.1	55.2
Total	577,356	37,500	448,386	82,379	1,145,621
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

LAND USE

The land use survey showed the county to have 204,728 acres of plowed land. This is 17.8 percent of all the land in the county. Considering the area as a whole, the ratio of plowed land to pasture is not unfavorably high. However, additional study shows that a high percentage of this plowed land is concentrated in the north-central and eastern parts of the county. This concentration definitely increases the severity of the problems that arise from improper land use.

At the time the survey was made the 204,728 acres of plowed land was being used as follows: (for complete figures see Table 2).

Small grain, 5,550 acres or 2.7 percent
Row crops, 86,210 acres, or 42.1 percent
Hay, 190 acres or 0.1 percent
Fallow, 14,301 acres or 7.0 percent
Idle land within operating units, 18,685 acres or 9.1 percent
Abandoned crop land, 79,792 acres, or 39.0 percent

In a study of the land use in Kiowa county, one of the striking features is the large amount of land not included in operating units. There were, at the time of the survey, 739,603 acres of open land. Of this amount, 79,792 acres were abandoned crop land and 659,811 acres were open pasture. The open land amounts to 71.3 percent of all the land in the county.

The abandoned crop land presents several serious problems. Much of it is non-resident owned, and as a result received no treatment to prevent blowing. In many of these cases the owners do not realize the hazard their land has become from wind erosion. In other cases they do not care. The land, in many instances, was acquired for speculative purposes and as such the owners feel few obligations to take care of it and prevent damages to adjoining farms.

In any adjustment of the land use practices of the county some provision should be made to return much of this abandoned crop land to grass. However, before this can be done, treatment must be given much of the land. Outside help is needed as farmers in the area are not equipped or financially able to properly take care of this situation.

The large amount of open pasture land is used as "free range" by the operators of the county as well as by non-resident stockmen. Many operators frankly state that if it were not for this "free range" they could not possibly exist. Since it is used generally and no rent is paid for its use, the land is subject to no responsible control, and as a result is very badly overgrazed and depleted. This creates a hazardous condition for wind and water erosion.

In order to allow a more detailed discussion of land use, the county has been divided into four areas according to land use, type of farming, and the amount of broken land. The map of Kiowa county, accompanying this report, will show the location of these areas.

Tables 1 and 2 in the Appendix give detailed information regarding land use inside and outside of operating units, as well as use of plowed land.

AREA 1

This is the largest area in the county and included 578,121 acres. Pasture land within operating units amounts to 137,491 acres, while pasture land outside of operating units amounts to 406,108 acres. There are 71,207 acres of plowed land. Of this amount, 37,522 acres are within operating units, and 36,685 acres are abandoned crop land.

The 71,207 acres of plowed land amounts to 12.3 percent of all land within the area. This land at the time of the survey was being

used as follows:

Small grain	1,280 acres	1.8 percent
Row crop	21,819 acres	30.7 percent
Hay	170 acres	0.2 percent
Fallow	4,453 acres	6.3 percent
Idle	6,800 acres	9.5 percent
Abandoned crop land	36,685 acres	51.5 percent

This area has a relatively small amount of plowed land. However, the fact that 36,685 acres or 51.5 percent of all the plowed land has been abandoned, causes a wind erosion problem. Fortunately most of this abandoned crop land is in small scattered tracts throughout the area. This greatly lessens the hazard from blowing. Nevertheless, there is a definite need to return these abandoned tracts to grass as rapidly as possible. At the present time, many of these tracts are well covered with weeds, but there is no assurance that they will not be disturbed. In periods of favorable moisture they will likely be plowed again. Over half of the plowed land in this area has been abandoned. This clearly shows the futility of trying to raise dry land crops.

Since approximately 82 percent of this area is in pasture, considerable numbers of livestock are produced. In this respect the land is being properly utilized. It is true that much of it, due to conditions of drought and overgrazing, has been badly depleted, and in some cases has started to blow. However at the present time, the use to which the land is being put is generally the correct one. Other problems, such as control over the itinerant stockman, exist but do not seriously effect the land use.

About 64 percent of all the pasture land in this area is classified as open and as such has no organized management. This land is an open invitation to the non-resident stockmen to move his stock into the area whenever grass is available. Consequently much of the pasture is heavily overgrazed and even in periods of abundant moisture has little or no chance to rehabilitate itself. Any program of long time agricultural planning for the county must take into consideration this problem. Some form of organized control must be obtained over much of this open pasture land if economic stability is to become a reality to operators living in this area.

With proper utilization of grass and additional development of stock water, the area can well support large numbers of livestock.

AREA 2

Area 2 includes approximately 37,600 acres. Pasture land within operating units amounts to 14,755 acres, while pasture land outside of operating units amounts to 3,000 acres. There are 19,845 acres of plowed land. Of this amount, 18,045 acres are within operating units, and 1,800 acres are abandoned crop land. The 19,845 acres of plowed land amounts to 52.8 percent of all the land in the area. At the time of the survey, the use to which the plowed land was put is as follows:

Row crop	16,565 acres	83.5 percent
Fallow	65 acres	0.3 percent
Idle	1,335 acres	6.7 percent
Abandoned crop land	1,800 acres	9.5 percent

This area, which is located on sandy soil, is very productive when moisture conditions are favorable. Most of the plowed land is planted each year to row crops of which corn comprises a large part. Corn yields exceptionally well in this district when sufficient moisture is received. Part of it is grown for a cash crop and part is used in livestock feeding operations.

This area is very fortunate in having only 1,880 acres of abandoned crop land. This greatly lessens the hazard from wind erosion. In general, most of the operators, by following soil conserving practices to prevent blowing of soil, have been fairly successful in preventing excessive erosion of their lands. One factor that has made this task easier is the high percentage of resident owned land in the area. Here non-residents own only 20.3 percent of the land as compared with a county wide percentage of 55.2 percent.

Much of the intensive farming of this area has been caused by the small size of farm units. The only hope the operator of a small unit has in securing much in the way of income is from cash crops, which always carries a high degree of speculative risk. A change to less intensive crop practices would be a good thing for this area from the standpoint of insuring agricultural stability. However, before this can be accomplished, farm units must be enlarged, as it is not financially feasible to practice diversified farming on extremely small units. (A discussion on size of units will follow later in this report.)

AREA 3

LIVESTOCK AND GENERAL FARMING

Area 3 includes approximately 450,103 acres. Pasture land within operating units amounts to 108,434 acres, while pasture land outside of operating units amounts to 268,571 acres. There are 73,098 acres of plowed land. Of this amount 42,159 acres are within operating units and 30,937 acres are abandoned crop land. The 73,098 acres of plowed land amounts to 16.2 percent of all the land in the area. At the time of the survey the use to which the plowed land was put is as follows:

Small grain	260 acres	0.4 percent
Row crop	29,491 acres	40.3 percent
Fallow	4,563 acres	6.3 percent
Idle	7,825 acres	10.7 percent
Crop abandoned	30,939 acres	42.3 percent

Practically all of the crops grown in this area are row crops. Some corn is raised, but more emphasis is placed on the production of such feed crops as cane, kaffir, sudan grass, and maize which are fed to livestock in the area. A much more diversified type of farming is practiced here than in Area 2.

Land use problems in this area are very similar to those in Area 1. The area has a relatively small amount of plowed land. However, the fact that over 40 percent of it has been abandoned creates a wind erosion hazard. Much of this abandoned crop land is non-resident owned, and as a result receives little care to prevent blowing.

Most of it is in small scattered tracts, many of which have not been farmed for five or six years. There is a definite need to get these tracts into permanent cover. This is advisable not only to protect the tract, but to prevent blowing soil from damaging adjoining fields as well. Approximately 69 percent of all the pasture land in this area is classified as open and as such has no organized management. Much of it is overgrazed and has been so badly depleted that in some instances it is starting to blow. The continued moving in and out of non-resident stockmen, prevents the grass from rehabilitating itself. Control over this open pasture land is needed if a successful long range agricultural program is developed for the county.

AREA 4

SMALL GRAIN AND ROW CROP

Area 4 includes approximately 82,465 acres. Pasture land within operating units amounts to 23,070 acres, while pasture land outside of operating units amounts to 18,817 acres. There are 40,578 acres of plowed land. Of this amount 30,270 acres are within operating units and 10,288 acres are abandoned crop land. The 40,578 acres of plowed land amounts to 49 percent of all the land in the area. At the time of the survey, the use to which the plowed land was put is as follows:

Small grain	4,010 acres	9.9 percent
Row crops	18,335 acres	45.2 percent
Fallow	5,220 acres	12.9 percent
Idle	2,725 acres	6.7 percent
Abandoned crop land	10,288 acres	25.3 percent

This area in the past, when moisture conditions were favorable, has produced considerable wheat. However, at the time the survey was made only about 18 percent of the acreage planted to crops was in wheat. Unfavorable moisture conditions and certain adverse economic factors for the past few years had convinced many of the operators of the advisability of planting some of the more drought resisting feed crops. A return of a series of wet years will likely show this area again producing more wheat.

Approximately 45 percent of all the plowed land of the area was either fallow, idle within units, or abandoned crop land. Most of this is potential wheat land in wet years. At the present time a great deal of this land, especially the abandoned crop land, is suffering from wind erosion.

TYPE OF FARM

The 435 operators contacted were classified as to type of farm. Four classifications were used: livestock, crop, general, and some who fell into none of these classes were left unclassified. (See table of definitions). Two hundred and eighteen farmers were classified as livestock operators, 64 as crop, 148 as general, and 5 were unclassified.

The 218 livestock operators controlled 255,821 acres, or 60.8 percent of all the land within operating units. They owned 110,946

acres and rented 144,875 acres. The 64 crop operators controlled 43,540 acres, or 10.4 percent of all land within operating units. They owned 16,920 acres and rented 26,620 acres. The 148 general farmers controlled 120,245 acres, or 28.6 percent of all land within operating units. They owned 55,005 acres and rented 65,240 acres. The 5 farms left unclassified controlled 960 acres, of which they owned 840 acres and rented 120 acres.

There were at the time of the survey 64 crop operators in the county. While this is not a large number, it seems advisable, in view of the high degree of speculative risk involved in producing cash crops in the Southern High Plains region that this type of farm be reduced as much as possible.

Diversification of agricultural enterprise with major dependence on livestock will go a long way in eliminating the failures of one crop farming. It has been shown conclusively that over a period years, the farmer who depends on dry land crop farming alone cannot survive in the Southern High Plains area. Operators who have been able to maintain a better standard of living are those who have practiced diversified farming. Especially has this been true during the past years of drought. Many of the crop farmers have been forced to move, but a series of wet years will likely bring them back or cause others to come in.

A change in the type of farming in many cases, to achieve better land use is desirable. However, economic conditions and conditions of

drought have so severely depleted the resources of many of the county's farmers that it is financially impossible for them to make a change. The results of this survey clearly show the need for adjustment of various kinds within the county. Yet, these changes are not easy to make. They must be made gradually over a period of time, and then only after a carefully worked out county plan has been devised.

In the Appendix will be found a series of tables containing land use data broken down according to type of farm.

TENURE

In analyzing tenure we find that of the 435 operators, 131 are owners, 142 are tenants, and 137 both own and rent land. This places 34.6 percent of the total number of operators in the position of tenants.

Since this rate is rather high, the question of tenancy in Kiowa county is extremely important from at least two points of view. First, tenancy has produced conditions that can definitely be identified with certain undesirable land use practices. In the second place, tenancy always produces certain social and economic obligations. As far as land use is concerned, tenancy under present conditions is generally harmful to best land use practices. This can be directly traced in a number of cases to the relationship between tenant and landlord as signified by the type of leases that prevail. These leases for

the most part are for short terms; the majority of them for only one year. A few are longer, but these are exceptions. When a tenant has a short term lease, he cannot reasonable be expected to take the same care of the land that he would if assured the use of it for a longer period.

If he is a crop farmer, he feels that it is necessary to secure as high a return from the land as possible from cash crops. Since he has no assurance that he will have control of the same land the following year, no thought is generally given to future planning or improvement of this land. He is concerned only in the immediate return. This encourages a speculative type of farming that does not lend itself to agricultural stability. Especially is this true when the land is held primarily for speculative purposes by non-resident owners. Often in these cases the landlord at the signing of the lease specifies the types and acreages of crops to be planted.

In the case of grass land, much the same situation exists. It is impractical from the tenants viewpoint, to hold grass in reserve as the lease may expire before it is used. If the lease is not renewed, the grass is lost to the tenant.

A program of long time leases would do much to correct this undesirable condition. However, in such a program, some provision must be made for the protection of the landlord. Many of them state that they would gladly give long time leases, but the fear of securing poor tenants, who would be hard to evict, makes them hesitate. This is a joint problem of both tenant and landowner and can be solved

only by the closest cooperation and with concessions from both.

Social aspects of the situation are also important. Tenants generally move about a great deal. This unstable element of population does not enter into and adds little that is constructive to community life. On the other hand, they demand many services from the community. Schools, roads, and churches must be provided for them. The variableness of their numbers makes this a difficult problem. It keeps taxes and administrative costs high. Little in the way of community or agricultural stability can be achieved with this continual shifting of a considerable portion of the farm population.

In the Appendix, tables 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 give land use and other data according to tenure.

SIZE OF FARM

Most sections of the Southern High Plains Region are handicapped by a relatively high number of small farms. Kiowa county is no exception to the rule. This directly reflects the old homestead policy of the government. Many of these farms are too small to provide the operators with an adequate income even in good years. When a series of poor years occur, the operators of small units are forced in many cases to move.

In a discussion regarding the size of farms, the question always arises as to what constitutes a proper size unit for a farm in

the Southern High Plains Region. The answer can be only relative. Such things as land use, soil types, accessibility to water, and individual initiative must be considered. Careful studies in many parts of this region and discussions with local farmers indicate that farmers need from two to eight sections to insure a reasonable income from year to year. The size of unit needed depends upon the type of farming operations carried out.

A comparison between the size of recommended units and conditions as they actually exist furnish some interesting contrasts. Of the 435 farms, 283 (65 percent) are 720 acres or less. Only 39 farms (9 percent) are larger than three sections. (See Table 20 for complete figures). These figures indicate that many of the farms in Kiowa county are too small to return an adequate living over a period of years.

One possible solution is a cooperative movement on the part of farmers to enlarge their units, by obtaining long term leases on additional pasture land. This will require considerable work in the nature of an educational program for the individuals interested. It would be necessary to convince the land owners that long term leases would be to their advantage.

Another method that might be used is the establishment of one or more soil conservation districts for the county. A soil conservation district, properly established and properly supervised, could do much to eliminate improper land use and uneconomic sized units. This

could be done if the district obtained long-time leases on pasture land and blocked up large tracts for grazing purposes. To insure proper land use it will be necessary to eliminate speculative use. Such control must be had that grazing land cannot be plowed and put to crop production when favorable climatic and market conditions recur. This organization would have the power to enact and enforce such regulations as would be in harmony with good land use practices. In the Appendix, Tables 20, 21, and 22 give land use information on the county according to size of farm.

YEARS ON FARM

An excellent yardstick to use in measuring the stability of a community is the number of years each operator has occupied the farm upon which he resides.

When a community is found in which many of the individuals move about from year to year, it generally indicates improper land use and a speculative type of farming. People came to these areas with the hope of "getting rich overnight." Few of them planned to make their homes permanently in the area.

Throughout the Southern High Plains Region the percentage of people who have been on their farms only a short time is high. Especially is this true in the counties that are used for speculative wheat production.

Table 19 gives the period each operator has been on the same

farm according to the type of farm he operates. These figures show that 1.4 percent of the crop operators have been on the same farm 13 years or over. In the case of the general and livestock farms the figure is higher, being 11.0 percent and 35.4 percent respectively. This is to be expected as these operators, especially livestock operators, are by necessity set upon a more stable basis than is crop farming.

A study of the figures for the county shows that 198 operators, or 45.5 percent of the total, have been on their present farms six years or less. This unstable element in the population creates at least three types of problems: public and administrative costs of county government are raised, social obligations are increased, and long time planning to achieve agriculture stability is hindered.

CONDITION AND OCCUPANCY OF HOUSES

Occupied Houses:

At the time of the survey there were 412 occupied houses. In classifying these as to condition, it was found that 101 (24.6 percent) were in good condition, 245 (59.4 percent) were in fair condition, and 66 (16 percent) were in poor condition. Table 7 shows the crop farmers have 15.2 percent of their houses classified as good, the general farmers have 22.2 percent of their houses in this classification, while in the case of the livestock operators, the figure jumps to 30.1 percent.

This indicates that the livestock and general farmers are able to maintain better improvements on their property than the crop farmers.

Home facilities, such as telephones, radios, electricity, and piped water were considered. Table 9 in the Appendix shows that in all cases the percentage of crop farmers possessing these conveniences is much smaller than in the case of either the livestock or general farmers.

Unoccupied Houses:

A record was also made of abandoned houses in the county: there were 199 of these. A further analysis shows that 137 were in ruins, indicating a long period of abandonment, and 62 were not in ruins and had only recently been abandoned.

The large numbers of abandoned houses indicate that at one time the rural population of Kiowa county was much greater than at present. Conditions of drought and depression have forced many to leave the county recently. The fact that 62 houses were at the time of the survey still in fair state of repair shows that much of the exodus has been quite recent. These people are gone, forced by various conditions of drought and other circumstances to seek new homes in new locations. They can be forgotten as far as present conditions are concerned. But what of the future? If several wet years occur and news is broadcast that Kiowa county is producing crops again, may not many of them and others return? If nothing is done to discourage them, this is likely to happen. Speculators will rush in and plow more land and crops will be planted with little thought or care for proper land use.

SUBSIDIES

Federal money that has been spent in Kiowa county during the last few years, 1933-1937, amounts to $1,615,740. Of this amount, $891,766 has been spent as emergency expenditures, and $723,974 has been loaned on security. (See Table 25 for complete breakdown.) In considering the sums that have been spent, the question always arises as to how much good the money has done.

From a humanitarian point of view the answer is obvious. The money has done a tremendous amount of good. The money spent has relieved and prevented a great deal of human suffering.

From a land use point of view the answer is not so encouraging. Much of the money was intended for emergency measures. A crisis existed, and it was necessary to get money to the stricken area as soon as possible. Little thought could be given to a long time program for agricultural stability. For this reason some of the programs were hurriedly written, and in some cases did not incorporate good land use practices. In complying with some of the programs, farmers were actually forced to follow land use practices not in harmony with existing conditions.

On the other hand, some farmers took advantage of a paternalistic government and used the programs as a means to an end. Compliance, although carried out, was in a haphazard fashion, and little thought was given to anything except the amount of the check to be received.

Agricultural programs in the future, to be successful, must

have two things: first, the government must develop a sound program that includes proven practices for the area; second, the farmers must cooperate and enter into the spirit of such a program. Not only should they comply with the program in order to receive their payments, but they should carry their planning much further. They should stop "farming the government" and develop practices that will lead to a stable income year in and year out.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A P P E N D I X

USE OF LAND

Table 1

Land Use Inside and Outside of Operating Units

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Use	Area 1		Area 2		Area 3		Area 4		Total	
	Acres	Pct.	Acres	Pct.	Acres	Pct.	Acres	Pct.	Acres	Pct.
Within Operating Unit										
Crop	23,269	4.0	16,565	44.0	29,771	6.6	22,345	27.1	91,950	8.0
Idle	6,800	1.2	1,335	3.7	7,825	1.7	2,725	3.3	18,685	1.6
Fallow	4,453	0.8	65	0.1	4,563	1.0	5,220	6.3	14,301	1.3
Pasture	137,491	23.8	14,755	39.2	108,434	24.1	23,070	28.0	283,750	24.7
Total	172,013	29.8	32,720	87.0	150,593	33.4	53,360	64.7	408,686	35.6
Outside Operating Unit										
Abandoned crop	36,685	6.3	1,880	5.0	30,939	6.9	10,288	12.5	79,792	6.9
Abandoned pasture	369,423	63.9	3,000	8.0	268,571	59.7	18,817	22.8	659,811	57.5
Total	406,108	70.2	4,880	13.0	299,510	66.6	29,105	35.3	739,603	64.4
Grand Total	578,121	100.0	37,600	100.0	450,103	100.0	82,465	100.0	1,148,289	100.0

Table 2

Use of Plowed Land

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Use	Area 1		Area 2		Area 3		Area 4		Total	
	Acres	Pct.	Acres	Pct.	Acres	Pct.	Acres	Pct.	Acres	Pct.
Small grain	1,280	1.8	-	-	260	0.4	4,010	9.9	5,550	2.7
Hay	170	0.2	-	-	20	-	-	-	190	0.1
Row crop	21,819	30.7	16,565	83.5	29,491	40.3	18,335	45.2	86,210	42.1
Idle	6,800	9.5	1,335	6.7	7,825	10.7	2,725	6.7	18,685	9.1
Fallow	4,453	6.3	65	0.3	4,563	6.3	5,220	12.9	14,301	7.0
Crop abandon	36,685	51.5	1,800	9.5	30,939	42.3	10,288	25.3	79,792	39.0
Total	71,207	100.0	19,845	100.0	73,098	100.0	40,578	100.0	204,728	100.0

T Y P E O F F A R M

Table 3

Number of Operators, Acres Plowed, Acres Native Pasture, and Total Acres By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Native Pasture	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Native Pasture	Acres Total
County Total								
Livestock	218	40,931	214,890	255,821	50.2	9.7	51.1	60.8
Crop	64	32,705	10,835	43,540	14.7	7.8	2.6	10.4
General	148	53,105	67,140	120,245	34.0	12.6	16.0	28.6
Unclassified	5	360	600	960	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	435	127,101	293,465	420,566	100.0	30.2	69.8	100.0
Area 1								
Livestock	109	18,716	122,000	140,716	67.7	10.5	68.3	78.8
Crop	11	5,280	2,640	7,920	6.8	3.0	1.5	4.5
General	38	13,625	15,841	29,466	23.6	7.6	8.9	16.5
Unclassified	3	255	265	520	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	161	37,876	140,746	178,622	100.0	21.2	78.8	100.0
Area 2								
Livestock	7	1,300	22,460	23,760	14.0	2.7	46.2	48.9
Crop	16	7,240	1,460	8,700	32.0	14.9	3.0	17.9
General	26	7,765	8,155	15,920	52.0	15.9	16.7	32.6
Unclassified	1	55	265	320	2.0	0.1	0.5	0.6
Total	50	16,360	32,340	48,700	100.0	33.6	66.4	100.0

(Continued on following page)

Table 3
(Continued)

Type of Farm	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Native Pasture	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Native Pasture	Acres Total
Area 3								
Livestock	82	16,640	63,705	80,345	55.0	11.9	45.4	57.3
Crop	16	7,075	3,085	10,160	10.7	5.0	2.2	7.2
General	50	17,720	32,039	49,759	33.6	12.6	22.8	35.4
Unclassified	1	50	70	120	0.7	-	0.1	0.1
Total	149	41,485	98,899	140,384	100.0	29.5	70.5	100.0
Area 4								
Livestock	20	4,275	6,725	11,000	26.7	8.1	12.7	20.8
Crop	21	13,110	3,650	16,760	28.0	24.8	6.9	31.7
General	34	13,995	11,105	25,100	45.3	26.5	21.0	47.5
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	75	31,380	21,480	52,860	100.0	59.4	40.6	100.0

Table 4

Acreage of Various Uses of Plowed Land
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	Number: Operators	Number: Hay	Number: Small Grain	Number: Row Crop	Number: Summer Fallow	Number: Idle	Number: Total	Percent: Operators	Percent: Hay	Percent: Small Grain	Percent: Row Crop	Percent: Summer Fallow	Percent: Idle	Percent: Total
County Total														
Livestock	218	40	100	28,711	3,540	8,540	40,931	50.2	-	0.1	22.6	2.8	6.7	32.2
Crop	64	-	3,280	20,852	6,058	2,515	32,705	14.7	-	2.6	16.4	4.8	2.0	25.8
General	148	150	2,320	38,532	5,603	6,500	53,105	34.0	0.1	1.8	30.3	4.4	5.1	41.7
Unclassified	5	-	-	160	-	200	360	1.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.3
Total	435	190	5,700	88,255	15,201	17,755	127,101	100.0	0.1	4.5	69.4	12.0	14.0	100.0
Area 1														
Livestock	109	20	-	11,966	2,290	4,440	18,716	67.7	-	-	31.6	6.0	11.7	49.3
Crop	11	-	-	3,220	1,580	480	5,280	6.8	-	-	8.6	4.2	1.3	14.1
General	38	150	1,280	9,210	1,570	1,415	13,625	23.6	0.4	3.4	24.3	4.2	3.7	36.0
Unclassified	3	-	-	55	-	200	255	1.9	-	-	0.1	-	0.5	0.6
Total	161	170	1,280	24,451	5,440	6,535	37,876	100.0	0.4	3.4	64.6	14.4	17.2	100.0
Area 2														
Livestock	7	-	-	1,100	-	200	1,300	14.0	-	-	6.7	-	1.2	7.9
Crop	16	-	-	6,650	40	550	7,240	32.0	-	-	40.7	0.2	3.4	44.3
General	26	-	-	7,525	-	240	7,765	52.0	-	-	46.0	-	1.5	47.5
Unclassified	1	-	-	55	-	-	55	2.0	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3
Total	50	-	-	15,330	40	990	16,360	100.0	-	-	93.7	0.2	6.1	100.0

(Continued on following page)

Table 4
(Continued)

Type of Farm	Number							Percent						
	Operators	Hay	Small Grain	Row Crop	Summer Fallow	Idle	Total	Operators	Hay	Small Grain	Row Crop	Summer Fallow	Idle	Total
Area 3														
Livestock	82	-	-	11,925	975	2,740	16,640	55.0	-	-	28.8	2.4	9.0	40.2
Crop	16	-	-	4,025	2,320	630	7,075	10.7	-	-	9.7	5.8	1.5	17.0
General	50	-	260	12,847	848	3,765	17,720	33.6	-	0.6	31.0	2.0	9.1	42.7
Unclassified	1	-	-	50	-	-	50	0.7	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Total	149	-	260	28,847	4,243	8,135	41,485	100.0	-	0.6	69.6	10.2	19.6	100.0
Area 4														
Livestock	20	20	100	3,720	275	160	4,275	26.7	0.1	0.3	11.8	0.9	0.5	13.6
Crop	21	-	3,280	6,957	2,018	855	13,110	28.0	-	10.4	22.2	6.4	2.8	41.8
General	34	-	780	8,950	3,185	1,080	13,995	45.3	-	2.5	28.5	10.1	3.5	44.6
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	75	20	4,160	19,627	5,478	2,095	31,380	100.0	0.1	13.2	62.5	17.4	6.8	100.0

Table 5

Number of Operators, Acres Owned,
Acres Rented, and Total Acres
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 19

Type of Farm	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total
County Total								
Livestock	218	110,946	144,875	255,821	50.2	26.4	34.5	60.9
Crop	64	16,920	26,620	43,540	14.7	4.0	6.3	10.3
General	148	55,005	65,240	120,245	34.0	13.1	15.5	28.6
Unclassified	5	840	120	960	1.1	0.2	-	0.2
Total	435	183,711	236,855	420,566	100.0	43.7	56.3	100.0
Area 1								
Livestock	109	43,041	97,675	140,716	67.7	24.1	54.7	78.8
Crop	11	2,440	5,480	7,920	6.8	1.4	3.0	4.4
General	38	9,546	19,920	29,466	23.6	5.3	11.2	16.5
Unclassified	3	520	-	520	1.9	0.3	-	0.3
Total	161	55,547	123,075	178,622	100.0	31.1	68.9	100.0
Area 2								
Livestock	7	22,160	1,600	23,760	14.0	45.5	3.3	48.8
Crop	16	2,960	5,740	8,700	32.0	6.1	11.8	17.9
General	26	7,840	8,080	15,920	52.0	16.1	16.6	32.7
Unclassified	1	320	-	320	2.0	0.6	-	0.6
Total	50	33,280	15,420	48,700	100.0	68.3	31.7	100.0

(Continued on following page)

Table 5

(Continued)

Type of Farm	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total
Area 3								
Livestock	82	38,185	42,160	80,345	55.0	27.2	30.0	57.2
Crop	16	5,920	4,240	10,160	10.7	4.2	3.0	7.2
General	50	25,499	24,260	49,759	33.6	18.2	17.3	35.5
Unclassified	1	-	120	120	0.7	-	0.1	0.1
Total	149	69,604	70,780	140,384	100.0	49.6	50.4	100.0
Area 4								
Livestock	20	7,560	3,440	11,000	26.7	14.3	6.5	20.8
Crop	21	5,600	11,160	16,760	28.0	10.6	21.1	31.7
General	34	12,120	12,980	25,100	45.3	22.9	24.6	47.5
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	75	25,280	27,580	52,860	100.0	47.8	52.2	100.0

Table 6

Farm Population
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	Number of Operators	Members of Family	Employables
County Total			
Livestock	213	827	265
Crop	47	150	53
General	145	581	186
Unclassified	5	12	5
Total	410	1,570	509
Area 1			
Livestock	107	421	127
Crop	9	37	11
General	38	162	47
Unclassified	3	7	3
Total	157	627	188
Area 2			
Livestock	7	19	7
Crop	13	38	16
General	26	107	33
Unclassified	1	1	1
Total	47	165	57
Area 3			
Livestock	79	321	105
Crop	9	25	11
General	47	198	66
Unclassified	1	4	1
Total	136	548	183
Area 4			
Livestock	20	66	26
Crop	16	50	15
General	34	114	40
Unclassified	-	-	-
Total	70	230	81

Table 7

Condition of Farmstead
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	Number					Percent				
	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total
County Total										
Livestock	213	65	123	28	216	52.0	30.1	56.9	13.0	100.0
Crop	47	7	24	15	46	11.5	15.2	52.2	32.6	100.0
General	145	32	94	18	144	35.3	22.2	65.3	12.5	100.0
Unclassified	5	1	3	1	5	1.2	20.0	60.0	20.0	100.0
Total	410	105	244	62	411	100.0	25.5	59.4	15.1	100.0
Area 1										
Livestock	107	35	60	13	108	68.2	32.4	55.6	12.0	100.0
Crop	9	1	5	3	9	5.7	11.1	55.6	33.3	100.0
General	38	7	25	5	35	24.2	18.9	67.6	13.5	100.0
Unclassified	3	1	2	-	3	1.9	33.3	66.7	-	100.0
Total	157	44	92	21	157	100.0	28.0	58.6	13.4	100.0
Area 2										
Livestock	7	4	2	1	7	14.9	57.1	28.6	14.3	100.0
Crop	13	3	3	6	12	27.7	25.0	25.0	50.0	100.0
General	26	7	19	-	26	55.3	26.9	73.1	-	100.0
Unclassified	1	-	-	1	1	2.1	-	-	100.0	100.0
Total	47	14	24	8	46	100.0	30.4	52.2	17.4	100.0

(Continued on following page)

Table 7
(Continued)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	Number					Percent				
	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total
Area 3										
Livestock	79	21	46	14	81	58.1	25.9	56.8	17.3	100.0
Crop	9	2	4	3	9	6.6	22.2	44.5	33.3	100.0
General	47	12	30	5	47	34.6	25.5	63.8	10.6	100.0
Unclassified	1	-	1	-	1	0.7	-	100.0	-	100.0
Total	136	35	81	22	138	100.0	25.4	58.7	15.9	100.0
Area 4										
Livestock	20	5	15	-	20	28.5	25.0	75.0	-	100.0
Crop	16	1	12	3	16	22.9	6.2	75.0	18.8	100.0
General	34	6	20	8	34	48.6	17.6	58.8	23.5	100.0
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	70	12	47	11	70	100.0	17.2	67.1	15.7	100.0

Table 8

Machinery Inventory
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 193

Type of Farm	Resident Operators		None		Auto		Truck		Operators County Total		Tractor		Combine	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
County Total														
Livestock	213	52.0	18	4.4	186	45.4	27	6.6	218	50.1	59	13.6	1	0.2
Crop	47	11.5	6	1.5	39	9.5	12	2.9	64	14.7	36	8.3	9	2.1
General	145	35.3	10	2.4	128	31.2	30	7.3	148	34.0	76	17.5	10	2.3
Unclassified	5	1.2	2	0.5	2	0.5	1	0.2	5	1.2	1	0.2	-	-
Total	410	100.0	36	8.8	355	86.6	70	17.1	435	100.0	172	39.6	20	4.6
Area 1														
Livestock	107	68.2	9	5.7	93	59.2	12	7.2	109	67.7	28	17.4	1	0.6
Crop	9	5.7	1	0.6	8	5.1	1	0.6	11	6.8	6	3.7	1	0.6
General	38	24.2	3	1.9	33	21.0	5	3.7	38	23.6	18	11.2	2	1.2
Unclassified	3	1.9	-	-	2	1.2	1	0.6	3	1.9	1	0.6	-	-
Total	157	100.0	13	8.2	136	86.5	19	12.1	161	100.0	53	42.9	4	2.4
Area 2														
Livestock	7	14.9	1	2.1	6	12.6	3	6.3	7	14.0	1	2.0	-	-
Crop	13	27.6	2	4.2	10	21.3	2	4.2	16	32.0	8	16.0	-	-
General	26	55.4	3	6.3	22	46.2	6	12.6	26	52.0	15	30.0	2	4.0
Unclassified	1	2.1	1	2.1	-	-	-	-	1	2.0	-	-	-	-
Total	47	100.0	7	14.7	38	80.1	11	23.1	50	100.0	24	48.0	2	4.0

(Continued on following page)

Table 8

(Continued)

Type of Farm	Resident Operators		None		Auto		Truck		Operators County Total		Tractor		Combine	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Area 3														
Livestock	79	58.1	6	4.4	69	50.7	11	8.1	82	55.0	21	14.1	-	-
Crop	9	6.6	2	1.5	7	5.1	3	2.2	16	10.7	7	4.7	1	0.7
General	47	34.6	4	2.9	40	29.4	9	6.6	50	33.6	24	16.1	1	0.7
Unclassified	1	0.7	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
Total	136	100.0	13	9.5	116	85.2	23	16.9	149	100.0	52	34.9	2	1.4
Area 4														
Livestock	20	28.6	2	2.8	18	25.7	1	1.4	20	26.7	9	12.0	-	-
Crop	16	22.8	1	1.5	14	20.0	6	8.6	21	28.0	15	20.0	7	9.3
General	34	48.6	-	-	33	47.1	10	14.3	34	45.3	19	25.3	5	6.7
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	70	100.0	3	4.3	65	92.8	17	24.3	75	100.0	43	57.3	12	16.0

Table 9

Inventory of Facilities
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	Operators		None		Electricity		Water in Dwelling		Telephone		Radio		Trench Silo		Upright Silo	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
County Total																
Livestock	213	52.0	100	24.4	19	4.6	13	3.2	32	7.8	92	22.4	4	1.0	1	0.2
Crop	47	11.5	34	8.3	3	0.7	1	0.2	4	1.0	12	2.9	-	-	-	-
General	145	35.3	85	20.7	13	3.2	13	3.2	15	3.7	45	11.0	2	0.5	-	-
Unclassified	5	1.2	4	1.0	-	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	410	100.0	223	54.4	35	8.5	28	6.8	51	12.3	149	36.3	6	1.5	1	0.2
Area 1																
Livestock	107	68.2	52	33.1	3	1.9	1	0.6	19	12.1	44	28.0	1	0.6	1	0.6
Crop	9	5.7	8	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
General	38	24.2	21	13.3	3	1.9	3	1.9	6	3.8	12	7.6	1	0.6	-	-
Unclassified	3	1.9	2	1.2	-	-	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	157	100.0	83	52.7	6	3.8	5	3.1	25	15.9	57	36.2	2	1.2	1	0.6
Area 2																
Livestock	7	14.9	3	6.4	2	4.2	2	4.2	2	4.2	4	8.4	-	-	-	-
Crop	13	27.6	9	19.1	1	2.1	-	-	-	-	4	8.4	-	-	-	-
General	26	55.4	12	25.2	3	6.3	4	8.4	2	4.2	10	21.3	-	-	-	-
Unclassified	1	2.1	1	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	47	100.0	25	52.8	6	12.6	6	12.6	4	8.4	18	38.1	-	-	-	-

(Continued on following page)

Table 9

(Continued)

Type of Farm	Operators		None		Electircity		Water in Dwelling		Telephone		Radio		Trench Silo		Upright Silo	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Area 3																
Livestock	79	58.2	36	26.4	10	7.3	8	5.8	4	2.9	35	25.7	3	2.2	-	-
Crop	9	6.6	6	4.4	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	3	2.2	-	-	-	-
General	47	34.5	30	22.0	4	2.9	3	2.2	4	2.9	14	10.3	1	0.7	-	-
Unclassified	1	0.7	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	136	100.0	73	53.5	15	10.9	12	8.7	9	6.5	52	38.2	4	2.9	-	-
Area 4																
Livestock	20	28.6	9	12.8	4	5.7	2	2.8	7	10.0	9	12.8	-	-	-	-
Crop	16	22.8	11	15.9	1	1.4	-	-	3	4.3	4	5.7	-	-	-	-
General	34	48.6	22	31.3	3	4.3	3	4.3	3	4.3	9	12.8	-	-	-	-
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	70	100.0	42	60.0	8	11.4	5	7.1	13	18.6	22	31.3	-	-	-	-

T E N U R E

Table 10

Number of Operators, Acres Plowed, Acres Native Pasture, and Total Acres By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Tenure	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Native Pasture	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Native Pasture	Acres Total
County Total								
Owner	141	31,729	65,421	97,150	32.4	7.5	15.6	23.1
Renter	153	40,270	53,810	94,080	35.2	9.6	12.8	22.4
Owner-additional	141	55,102	174,234	229,336	32.4	13.1	41.4	54.5
Total	435	127,101	293,465	420,566	100.0	30.2	69.8	100.0
Area 1								
Owner	55	8,076	14,890	22,966	34.2	4.5	8.3	12.8
Renter	50	13,885	24,955	38,840	31.1	7.8	14.0	21.8
Owner-additional	56	15,915	100,901	116,816	34.7	8.9	56.5	65.4
Total	161	37,876	140,746	178,622	100.0	21.2	78.8	100.0
Area 2								
Owner	14	3,965	24,435	28,400	28.0	8.1	50.2	58.3
Renter	22	6,310	2,850	9,160	44.0	13.0	5.8	18.8
Owner-additional	14	6,085	5,055	11,140	28.0	12.5	10.4	22.9
Total	50	16,360	32,340	48,700	100.0	33.6	66.4	100.0

(Continued on following page)

Table 10

(Continued)

Tenure	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Native Pasture	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Native Pasture	Acres Total
Area 3								
Owner	49	12,448	19,936	32,384	32.9	8.9	14.2	23.1
Renter	58	13,075	20,965	34,040	38.9	9.3	14.9	24.2
Owner-additional	42	15,962	57,998	73,960	28.2	11.4	41.3	52.7
Total	149	41,485	98,899	140,384	100.0	29.6	70.4	100.0
Area 4								
Owner	23	7,240	6,160	13,400	30.7	13.7	11.7	25.4
Renter	23	7,000	5,040	12,040	30.7	13.2	9.5	22.7
Owner-additional	29	17,140	10,280	27,420	38.6	32.4	19.5	51.9
Total	75	31,380	21,480	52,860	100.0	59.3	40.7	100.0

Table 11

Acreage of Various Uses of Plowed Land
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 193

Tenure	Number							Percent						
	Operators	Hay	Small Grain	Row Crop	Summer Fallow	Idle	Total	Operators	Hay	Small Grain	Row Crop	Summer Fallow	Idle	Total
County Total														
Owner	141	40	1,135	22,501	3,033	5,020	31,729	32.4	-	0.9	17.7	2.4	3.9	24.9
Renter	153	50	1,360	28,430	4,665	5,765	40,270	35.2	-	1.1	22.3	3.7	4.5	31.7
Owner-add.	141	100	3,205	37,324	7,503	6,970	55,102	32.4	0.1	2.5	29.4	5.9	5.5	43.4
Total	435	190	5,700	88,255	15,201	17,755	127,101	100.0	0.1	4.5	69.4	12.0	14.0	100.0
Area 1														
Owner	55	20	-	5,980	375	1,700	8,076	34.2	-	-	15.8	1.0	4.5	21.3
Renter	50	50	1,280	8,180	2,555	1,820	13,885	31.1	-	3.4	21.6	6.8	4.8	36.6
Owner-add.	56	100	-	10,290	2,510	3,015	15,915	34.7	0.4	-	27.2	6.6	7.9	42.1
Total	161	170	1,280	24,451	5,440	6,535	37,876	100.0	0.4	3.4	64.6	14.4	17.2	100.0
Area 2														
Owner	14	-	-	3,255	-	710	3,965	28.0	-	-	19.9	-	4.5	24.4
Renter	22	-	-	6,110	-	200	6,310	44.0	-	-	37.3	-	1.2	38.5
Owner-add.	14	-	-	5,965	40	80	6,085	28.0	-	-	36.5	0.2	0.4	37.1
Total	50	-	-	15,330	40	990	16,360	100.0	-	-	93.7	0.2	6.1	100.0

(Continued on following page)

Table 11

(Continued)

Source: Land Use Survey, 193

Tenure	Number							Percent						
	Operators	Hay	Small Grain	Row Crop	Summer Fallow	Idle	Total	Operators	Hay	Small Grain	Row Crop	Summer Fallow	Idle	Total
Area 3														
Owner	49	-	-	8,415	1,998	2,035	12,448	32.9	-	-	20.3	4.8	4.9	30.0
Renter	58	-	-	8,865	955	3,255	13,075	38.9	-	-	21.4	2.3	7.8	31.5
Owner-add.	42	-	260	11,567	1,290	2,845	15,962	28.2	-	0.6	27.9	3.1	6.9	38.5
Total	149	-	260	28,847	4,243	8,135	41,485	100.0	-	0.6	69.6	10.2	19.6	100.0
Area 4														
Owner	23	20	1,135	4,850	660	575	7,240	30.7	0.1	3.6	15.4	2.1	1.8	23.0
Renter	23	-	80	5,275	1,155	490	7,000	30.7	-	0.2	16.8	3.7	1.7	22.4
Owner-add.	29	-	2,945	9,502	3,663	1,030	17,140	38.6	-	9.4	30.3	11.6	3.3	54.6
Total	75	20	4,160	19,627	5,478	2,095	31,380	100.0	0.1	13.2	62.5	17.4	6.8	100.0

Table 12

Number of Operators, Acres Owned,
Acres Rented, and Total Acres
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Tenure	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total
County Total								
Owner	141	97,150	-	97,150	32.4	23.1	-	23.1
Renter	153	-	94,080	94,080	35.2	-	22.4	22.4
Owner-additional	141	86,561	142,775	229,336	32.4	20.6	33.9	54.5
Total	435	183,711	236,855	420,566	100.0	43.7	56.3	100.0
Area 1								
Owner	55	22,966	-	22,966	34.2	12.9	-	12.9
Renter	50	-	38,840	38,840	31.1	-	21.7	21.7
Owner-additional	56	32,581	84,235	116,816	34.7	18.2	47.2	65.4
Total	161	55,547	123,075	178,622	100.0	31.1	68.9	100.0
Area 2								
Owner	14	28,400	-	28,400	28.0	58.3	-	58.3
Renter	22	-	9,160	9,160	44.0	-	18.8	18.8
Owner-additional	14	4,880	6,260	11,140	28.0	10.0	12.9	22.9
Total	50	33,280	15,420	48.700	100.0	68.3	31.7	100.0

(Continued on following page)

Table 12

(Continued)

Tenure	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total
Area 3								
Owner	49	32,384	-	32,384	32.9	23.1	-	23.1
Renter	58	-	34,040	34,040	38.9	-	24.2	24.2
Owner-additional	42	37,220	36,740	73,960	28.2	26.5	26.2	52.7
Total	149	69,604	70,780	140,384	100.0	49.6	50.4	100.0
Area 4								
Owner	23	13,400	-	13,400	30.7	25.3	-	25.3
Renter	23	-	12,040	12,040	30.7	-	22.8	22.8
Owner-additional	29	11,880	15,540	27,420	38.6	22.5	29.4	51.9
Total	75	25,280	27,580	52,860	100.0	47.8	52.2	100.0

Table 13

Farm Population
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Tenure	Number of Operators	Members of Family	Employables
County Total			
Owner	131	435	140
Renter	142	614	181
Owner-additional	137	521	188
Total	410	1,570	509
Area 1			
Owner	53	192	55
Renter	48	216	60
Owner-additional	56	219	73
Total	157	627	188
Area 2			
Owner	13	24	11
Renter	20	84	24
Owner-additional	14	57	22
Total	47	165	57
Area 3			
Owner	46	162	50
Renter	52	241	75
Owner-additional	38	145	58
Total	136	548	183
Area 4			
Owner	19	57	24
Renter	22	73	22
Owner-additional	29	100	35
Total	70	230	81

Table 14

Condition of Farmstead
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Tenure	Number					Percent				
	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total
County Total										
Owner	131	38	74	20	132	32.0	28.8	56.0	15.2	100.0
Renter	142	19	91	29	139	34.6	13.6	65.5	20.9	100.0
Owner-additional	137	48	79	13	140	33.4	34.3	56.4	9.3	100.0
Total	410	105	244	62	411	100.0	25.5	59.4	15.1	100.0
Area 1										
Owner	53	18	29	6	53	33.8	34.0	54.7	11.3	100.0
Renter	48	6	32	9	47	30.6	12.8	68.1	19.1	100.0
Owner-additional	56	20	31	6	57	35.6	35.1	54.4	10.5	100.0
Total	157	44	92	21	157	100.0	28.0	58.6	13.4	100.0
Area 2										
Owner	13	4	6	3	13	27.7	30.7	46.2	23.1	100.0
Renter	20	6	8	4	18	42.5	33.4	44.4	22.2	100.0
Owner-additional	14	4	10	1	15	29.8	26.6	66.7	6.7	100.0
Total	47	14	24	8	46	100.0	30.4	52.2	17.4	100.0

(Continued on following page)

Table 14

(Continued)

Tenure	Number					Percent				
	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total
Area 3										
Owner	46	13	23	11	47	33.8	27.7	48.9	23.4	100.0
Renter	52	6	39	7	52	38.3	11.5	75.0	13.5	100.0
Owner-additional	38	16	19	4	39	27.9	41.0	48.7	10.3	100.0
Total	136	35	81	22	138	100.0	25.4	58.7	15.9	100.0
Area 4										
Owner	19	3	16	-	19	27.2	15.8	84.2	-	100.0
Renter	22	1	12	9	22	31.4	4.5	54.5	40.9	100.0
Owner-additional	29	8	19	2	29	41.4	27.6	65.5	6.9	100.0
Total	70	12	47	11	70	100.0	17.2	67.1	15.7	100.0

Table 15

Inventory of Machinery
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Tenure	Resident Operators		None		Auto		Truck		Total Operators		Tractor		Combine	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
County Total														
Owner	131	32.0	11	2.8	115	28.1	16	3.9	141	32.4	43	9.9	6	1.4
Renter	142	34.6	20	4.8	116	28.3	20	4.9	153	35.2	55	12.6	3	0.7
Owner-add.	137	33.4	5	1.2	124	30.2	34	8.3	141	32.4	73	16.8	11	2.5
Total	410	100.0	35	8.8	355	86.6	70	17.1	435	100.0	171	39.3	20.	4.6
Area 1														
Owner	53	33.7	3	1.9	48	30.6	6	3.8	55	34.2	17	10.6	1	0.6
Renter	48	30.6	7	3.4	40	25.3	3	1.9	50	31.0	15	9.3	1	0.6
Owner-add.	56	35.7	3	1.9	48	30.6	10	6.4	56	34.8	21	13.0	2	1.2
Total	157	100.0	13	8.2	136	86.5	19	12.1	161	100.0	53	42.9	4	2.4
Area 2														
Owner	13	28.5	3	6.3	10	21.3	2	4.2	14	28.0	6	12.0	1	2.0
Renter	20	41.7	4	8.4	15	30.3	6	12.6	22	44.0	9	18.0	-	-
Owner-add.	14	29.8	-	-	13	28.5	3	6.3	14	28.0	9	18.0	1	2.0
Total	47	100.0	7	14.7	38	80.1	11	23.1	50	100.0	24	48.0	2	4.0

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Table 15

(Continued)

Tenure	Resident Operators		None		Auto		Truck		Total Operators		Tractor		Combine	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Area 3														
Owner	46	33.8	3	2.2	40	29.4	6	4.4	49	32.9	12	8.0	1	0.7
Renter	52	38.2	8	5.8	41	30.1	7	5.1	58	38.9	18	12.1	-	-
Owner-add.	38	27.9	2	1.5	35	25.7	10	7.4	42	28.2	21	14.1	1	0.7
Total	136	100.0	13	9.5	116	85.2	23	16.9	149	100.0	51	34.2	2	1.4
Area 4														
Owner	19	27.2	2	2.8	17	24.3	2	2.8	23	30.7	8	10.7	3	4.0
Renter	22	31.3	1	1.5	20	28.6	4	5.7	23	30.7	13	17.3	2	2.7
Owner-add.	29	41.5	-	-	28	39.9	11	15.8	29	38.6	22	29.3	7	9.3
Total	70	100.0	3	4.3	65	92.8	17	24.3	75	100.0	43	57.3	12	16.0

Table 16

Inventory of Facilities
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Tenure	Operators		None		Electircity		Water in Dwelling		Telephone		Radio		Trench Silo		Upright Silo	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
County Total																
Owner	131	32.0	75	18.3	8	2.0	11	2.7	13	3.2	40	9.8	1	0.2	-	-
Renter	142	34.6	92	22.4	7	1.7	7	1.7	13	3.2	38	9.3	1	0.2	-	-
Owner-add.	137	33.4	56	13.7	20	4.9	10	2.4	25	6.1	71	17.3	4	1.0	1	0.2
Total	410	100.0	223	54.4	35	8.5	28	6.8	51	12.4	149	36.3	6	1.5	1	0.2
Area 1																
Owner	53	33.7	26	16.5	2	1.2	3	1.9	6	3.8	19	12.1	-	-	-	-
Renter	48	30.6	31	19.7	2	1.3	1	0.6	8	5.1	13	8.2	1	0.6	-	-
Owner-add.	56	35.7	26	16.5	2	1.3	1	0.6	11	7.0	25	15.9	1	0.6	1	0.6
Total	157	100.0	83	52.7	6	3.8	5	3.1	25	15.9	57	36.2	2	1.2	1	0.6
Area 2																
Owner	13	28.5	8	17.8	1	2.1	2	4.2	1	2.1	5	10.6	-	-	-	-
Renter	20	41.7	13	27.6	1	2.1	3	6.3	1	2.1	5	10.6	-	-	-	-
Owner-add.	14	29.8	4	8.4	4	8.4	1	2.1	2	4.2	8	16.9	-	-	-	-
Total	47	100.0	25	52.8	6	12.6	6	12.6	4	8.4	18	38.1	-	-	-	-

(Continued on following page)

Table 16

(Continued)

Tenure	Operators		None		Electricity		Water in Dwelling		Telephone		Radio		Trench Silo		Upright Silo	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Area 3																
Owner	46	33.9	29	21.3	5	3.7	3	2.2	3	2.2	12	8.8	1	0.7	-	-
Renter	52	38.2	32	23.5	2	1.5	1	0.7	2	1.5	17	12.5	-	-	-	-
Owner-add.	38	27.9	12	8.8	8	5.8	8	5.8	4	2.9	23	16.9	3	2.2	-	-
Total	136	100.0	73	53.6	15	11.0	12	8.7	9	6.6	52	38.2	4	2.9	-	-
Area 4																
Owner	19	27.2	12	17.2	-	-	3	4.3	3	4.4	4	5.7	-	-	-	-
Renter	22	31.3	16	22.8	2	2.8	2	2.8	2	2.8	3	4.3	-	-	-	-
Owner-add.	29	41.5	14	20.0	6	8.6	-	-	8	11.4	15	21.3	-	-	-	-
Total	70	100.0	42	60.0	8	11.4	5	7.1	13	18.6	22	31.3	-	-	-	-

YEARS ON FARM

Table 17

Years on Farm by County and Area

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Years on Farm	Number	Percent
County Total		
0-1	60	13.8
2-3	71	16.3
4-6	67	15.4
7-9	39	9.0
10-12	31	7.1
13-over	154	35.4
Unknown	13	3.0
Total	435	100.0
Area 1		
0-1	15	9.4
2-3	20	12.4
4-6	39	24.2
7-9	15	9.3
10-12	13	8.1
13-over	58	36.0
Unknown	1	0.6
Total	161	100.0
Area 2		
0-1	7	14.0
2-3	10	20.0
4-6	1	2.0
7-9	8	16.0
10-12	1	2.0
13-over	17	34.0
Unknown	6	12.0
Total	50	100.0
Area 3		
0-1	25	16.9
2-3	25	16.8
4-6	16	10.7
7-9	10	6.7
10-12	9	6.0
13-over	58	38.9
Unknown	6	4.0
Total	149	100.0
Area 4		
0-1	13	17.3
2-3	16	21.4
4-6	11	14.6
7-9	6	8.0
10-12	8	10.7
13-over	21	28.0
Unknown	-	-
Total	75	100.0

Table 18

Years on Farm by Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Years on Farm	Operators		Owners		Renters		Owner-additional		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
County Total										
0-1	60	13.8	8	1.8	50	11.5	2	0.5	60	13.8
2-3	71	16.3	8	1.8	51	11.7	12	2.8	71	16.3
4-6	67	15.4	22	5.1	22	5.1	23	5.3	67	15.4
7-9	39	9.0	11	2.5	12	2.8	16	3.7	39	9.0
10-12	31	7.1	13	3.0	8	1.8	10	2.3	31	7.1
13-Over	154	35.4	72	16.6	6	1.4	76	17.5	154	35.4
Unknown	13	3.0	7	1.6	4	0.9	2	0.5	13	3.0
Total	435	100.0	141	32.4	153	35.2	141	32.4	435	100.0
Area 1										
0-1	15	9.4	1	0.6	14	8.7	-	-	15	9.4
2-3	20	12.4	4	2.5	14	8.7	2	1.2	20	12.4
4-6	39	24.2	14	8.7	11	6.8	14	8.7	39	24.2
7-9	15	9.3	6	3.7	3	1.9	6	3.7	15	9.3
10-12	13	8.1	6	3.7	3	1.9	4	2.5	13	8.1
13-Over	58	36.0	24	14.9	4	2.5	30	18.6	58	36.0
Unknown	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6
Total	161	100.0	55	34.2	50	33.5	56	34.8	161	100.0
Area 2										
0-1	7	14.0	-	-	7	14.0	-	-	7	14.0
2-3	10	20.0	-	-	9	18.0	1	2.0	10	20.0
4-6	1	2.0	-	-	1	2.0	-	-	1	2.0
7-9	8	16.0	1	2.0	4	8.0	3	6.0	8	16.0
10-12	1	2.0	-	-	-	-	1	2.0	1	2.0
13-Over	17	34.0	9	18.0	-	-	8	16.0	17	34.0
Unknown	6	12.0	4	8.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	6	12.0
Total	50	100.0	14	28.0	22	44.0	14	28.0	50	100.0

(Continued on following page)

Table 18

(Continued)

Years on Farm	Operators		Owners		Renters		Owner-additional		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Area 3										
0-1	25	16.9	3	2.0	20	13.4	2	1.3	25	16.9
2-3	25	16.8	1	0.7	19	12.8	5	3.4	25	16.8
4-6	16	10.7	4	2.7	9	6.0	3	2.0	16	10.7
7-9	10	6.7	3	2.0	4	2.7	3	2.0	10	6.7
10-12	9	6.0	3	2.0	3	2.0	3	2.0	9	6.0
13-Over	58	38.9	32	21.5	1	0.7	25	16.8	58	38.9
Unknown	6	4.0	3	2.0	2	1.3	1	0.7	6	4.0
Total	149	100.0	49	32.9	58	38.9	42	28.2	149	100.0
Area 4										
0-1	13	17.3	4	5.3	9	12.0	-	-	13	17.3
2-3	16	21.4	3	4.0	9	12.0	4	5.3	16	21.4
4-6	11	14.6	4	5.3	1	1.3	6	8.0	11	14.6
7-9	6	8.0	1	1.3	1	1.3	4	5.3	6	8.0
10-12	8	10.7	4	5.3	2	2.7	2	2.7	8	10.7
13-Over	21	28.0	7	9.3	1	1.3	13	17.3	21	28.0
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	75	100.0	23	30.7	23	30.7	29	38.6	75	100.0

Table 19

Years on Farm by Type

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Years on Farm	Operators		Livestock		Crop		General		Unclassified	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
County Total										
0-1	60	13.8	27	6.2	13	3.0	19	4.4	1	0.2
2-3	71	16.3	20	4.6	15	3.4	35	8.0	1	0.2
4-6	67	15.4	33	7.6	8	1.8	25	5.7	1	0.2
7-9	39	9.0	16	3.7	11	2.5	12	2.8	1	0.2
10-12	31	7.1	19	4.4	3	0.7	8	1.8	1	0.2
13-Over	154	35.4	99	22.8	6	1.4	48	11.0	1	0.2
Unknown	13	3.0	4	0.9	8	1.8	1	0.2	-	-
Total	435	100.0	218	50.2	64	14.7	148	34.0	5	1.1
Area 1										
0-1	15	9.4	12	7.5	-	-	3	1.9	-	-
2-3	20	12.4	9	5.6	4	2.5	6	3.7	1	0.6
4-6	39	24.2	23	14.3	1	0.6	14	8.7	1	0.6
7-9	15	9.3	8	5.0	4	2.5	3	1.9	-	-
10-12	13	8.1	11	6.8	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6
13-Over	58	36.0	46	28.6	1	0.6	11	6.8	-	-
Unknown	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
Total	161	100.0	109	67.7	11	6.8	38	23.6	3	1.9
Area 2										
0-1	7	14.0	-	-	3	6.0	4	8.0	-	-
2-3	10	20.0	1	2.0	3	6.0	6	12.0	-	-
4-6	1	2.0	1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9	8	16.0	-	-	4	8.0	4	8.0	-	-
10-12	1	2.0	-	-	1	2.0	-	-	-	-
13-Over	17	34.0	4	8.0	1	2.0	11	22.0	1	2.0
Unknown	6	12.0	1	2.0	4	8.0	1	2.0	-	-
Total	50	100.0	7	14.0	16	32.0	26	52.0	1	2.0

(Continued on following page)

Table 19

(Continued)

Years on Farm	Operators		Livestock		Crop		General		Unclassified	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Area 3										
0-1	25	16.9	13	8.7	4	2.7	7	4.7	1	-
2-3	25	16.8	9	6.0	2	1.3	14	9.4	-	-
4-6	16	10.7	6	4.0	2	1.3	8	5.4	-	-
7-9	10	6.7	7	4.7	1	0.7	2	1.3	-	-
10-12	9	6.0	7	4.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	-	-
13-Over	58	38.9	37	29.5	3	2.0	18	12.1	-	-
Unknown	6	4.0	3	2.0	3	2.0	-	-	-	-
Total	149	100.0	82	55.0	16	10.7	50	33.6	1	0.7
Area 4										
0-1	13	17.3	2	2.7	6	8.0	5	6.7	-	-
2-3	16	21.4	1	1.3	6	8.0	9	12.0	-	-
4-6	11	14.6	3	4.0	5	6.7	3	4.0	-	-
7-9	6	8.0	1	1.3	2	2.7	3	4.0	-	-
10-12	8	10.7	1	1.3	1	1.3	6	8.0	-	-
13-Over	21	28.0	12	16.0	1	1.3	8	10.7	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	75	100.0	20	26.7	21	28.0	34	45.3	-	-

S I Z E O F F A R M

Table 20

Size of Farm by County and Area

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Size of Farm	Number	Percent
County Total		
0-240	50	11.5
241-400	108	24.8
401-720	125	28.7
721-1040	61	14.0
1041-1920	52	12.0
1921-3840	30	6.9
3841-5760	3	0.7
5761-over	6	1.4
Total	435	100.0
Area 1		
0-240	26	16.1
241-400	34	21.1
401-720	39	24.2
721-1040	20	12.5
1041-1920	20	12.4
1921-3840	17	10.6
3841-5760	2	1.2
5761-over	3	1.9
Total	161	100.0
Area 2		
0-240	5	10.0
241-400	16	32.0
401-720	16	34.0
721-1040	6	12.0
1041-1920	4	8.0
1921-3840	1	2.0
3841-5760	-	-
5761-over	1	2.0
Total	50	100.0
Area 3		
0-240	11	7.4
241-400	38	25.5
401-720	47	31.5
721-1040	24	16.1
1041-1920	16	10.7
1921-3840	10	6.7
3841-5760	1	0.7
5761-over	2	1.4
Total	149	100.0
Area 4		
0-240	8	10.7
241-400	20	26.7
401-720	22	27.3
721-1040	11	14.7
1041-1920	12	16.0
1921-3840	2	2.6
3841-5760	-	-
5761-over	-	-
Total	75	100.0

Table 21

Size of Farm by Type

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Size of Farm	Operators		Livestock		Crop		General		Unclassified	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
County Total										
0-240	50	11.5	20	4.6	13	3.0	14	3.2	3	0.7
241-400	108	24.8	55	12.6	15	3.4	36	8.3	2	0.5
401-720	125	28.7	54	12.4	15	3.4	56	12.9	-	-
721-1040	61	14.0	36	8.3	11	2.5	16	3.7	-	-
1041-1920	52	12.0	26	6.0	9	2.1	16	3.7	-	-
1921-3840	30	6.9	20	4.6	1	0.2	8	1.8	-	-
3841-5760	3	0.7	2	0.5	-	-	1	0.2	-	-
5761-over	6	1.4	5	1.1	-	-	1	0.2	-	-
Total	435	100.0	218	50.2	64	14.7	148	34.0	5	1.1
Area 1										
0-240	26	16.1	13	8.1	5	3.1	6	3.7	2	1.2
241-400	34	21.1	26	16.1	1	0.6	6	3.7	1	0.6
401-720	39	24.2	24	14.9	2	1.2	13	8.1	-	-
721-1040	20	12.5	14	8.7	-	-	6	3.7	-	-
1041-1920	20	12.4	15	9.3	2	1.2	3	1.9	-	-
1921-3840	17	10.6	12	7.5	1	0.6	4	2.5	-	-
3841-5760	2	1.2	2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5761-over	3	1.9	3	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	161	100.0	109	67.7	11	6.8	38	23.6	3	1.9
Area 2										
0-240	5	10.0	1	2.0	2	4.0	2	4.0	-	-
241-400	16	32.0	1	2.0	6	12.0	8	16.0	1	2.0
401-720	17	34.0	2	4.0	5	10.0	10	20.0	-	-
721-1040	6	12.0	1	2.0	2	4.0	3	6.0	-	-
1041-1920	4	8.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	4.0	-	-
1921-3840	1	2.0	-	-	-	-	1	2.0	-	-
3841-5760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5761-over	1	2.0	1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	50	100.0	7	14.0	16	32.0	26	64.0	1	2.0

(Continued on following page)

Table 21

(Continued)

Size of Farm	Operators		Livestock		Crop		General		Unclassified	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Area 3										
0-240	11	7.4	4	2.7	3	2.0	3	2.0	1	0.7
241-400	38	25.5	20	13.4	4	2.7	14	9.4	-	-
401-720	47	31.5	24	16.1	2	1.3	21	14.0	-	-
721-1040	24	16.1	16	10.7	5	3.4	3	2.0	-	-
1041-1920	16	10.7	9	6.0	2	1.3	5	3.4	-	-
1921-3840	10	6.7	8	5.4	-	-	2	1.3	-	-
3841-5760	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
5761-over	2	1.4	1	0.7	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
Total	149	100.0	82	55.0	16	10.7	50	33.6	1	0.7
Area 4										
0-240	8	10.7	2	2.6	3	4.0	3	4.0	-	-
241-400	20	26.7	8	10.7	4	5.3	8	10.7	-	-
401-720	22	29.3	4	5.3	6	8.0	12	16.0	-	-
721-1040	11	14.7	5	6.7	2	2.6	4	5.3	-	-
1041-1920	12	16.0	1	1.3	5	6.7	6	8.0	-	-
1921-3840	2	2.6	-	-	1	1.3	1	1.3	-	-
3841-5760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5761-over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	75	100.0	20	26.7	21	28.0	34	45.3	-	-

Table 22

Size of Farm by Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Size of Farm	Operators		Owner		Renter		Owner-additional		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
County Total										
0-240	50	11.5	28	6.4	21	4.8	1	0.2	50	11.5
241-400	108	24.8	49	11.3	49	11.3	10	2.3	108	24.8
401-720	125	28.7	34	7.8	51	11.7	40	9.2	125	28.7
721-1040	61	14.0	13	3.0	14	3.2	34	7.8	61	14.0
1041-1920	52	12.0	15	3.4	11	2.5	26	6.0	52	12.0
1921-3840	30	6.9	1	0.2	7	1.6	22	5.1	30	6.9
3841-5760	3	0.7	-	-	-	-	3	0.7	3	0.7
5761-over	6	1.4	1	0.2	-	-	5	1.1	6	1.4
Total	435	100.0	141	32.4	153	35.2	141	32.4	435	100.0
Area 1										
0-240	26	16.1	17	10.6	8	5.0	1	0.6	26	16.1
241-400	34	21.1	20	12.4	12	7.5	2	1.2	34	21.1
401-720	39	24.2	11	6.8	15	9.3	13	8.1	39	24.2
721-1040	20	12.4	3	1.9	3	1.9	14	8.7	20	12.4
1041-1920	20	12.5	4	2.5	6	3.7	10	6.2	20	12.5
1921-3840	17	10.6	-	-	6	2.7	11	6.8	17	10.6
3841-5760	2	1.2	-	-	-	-	2	1.2	2	1.2
5761-over	3	1.9	-	-	-	-	3	1.9	3	1.9
Total	161	100.0	55	34.2	50	31.1	56	34.7	161	100.0
Area 2										
0-240	5	10.0	2	4.0	3	6.0	-	-	5	10.0
241-400	16	32.0	1	2.0	11	22.0	4	8.0	16	32.0
401-720	17	34.0	7	14.0	6	12.0	4	8.0	17	34.0
721-1040	6	12.0	1	2.0	2	4.0	3	6.0	6	12.0
1041-1920	4	8.0	2	4.0	-	-	2	4.0	4	8.0
1921-3840	1	2.0	-	-	-	-	1	2.0	1	2.0
3841-5760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5761-over	1	2.0	1	2.0	-	-	-	-	1	2.0
Total	50	100.0	14	28.0	22	44.0	14	28.0	50	100.0

(Continued on following page)

Table 22

(Continued)

Size of Farm	Operatore		Owner		Renter		Owner-additional		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Area 3										
0-240	11	7.4	4	2.7	7	4.7	-	-	11	7.4
241-400	38	25.5	18	5.4	18	12.1	2	1.3	38	25.5
401-720	47	31.5	14	9.4	22	14.8	11	7.4	47	31.5
721-1040	24	16.1	6	4.0	7	4.7	11	7.4	24	16.1
1041-1920	16	10.7	6	4.0	3	2.0	7	4.7	16	10.7
1921-3840	10	6.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	8	5.4	10	6.7
3841-5760	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.7
5761-over	2	1.4	-	-	-	-	2	1.3	2	1.4
Total	149	100.0	49	32.9	58	38.9	42	28.2	149	100.0
Area 4										
0-240	8	10.7	5	6.7	3	4.0	-	-	8	10.7
241-400	20	26.7	10	13.3	8	10.7	2	2.6	20	26.7
401-720	22	29.3	2	2.6	8	10.7	12	16.0	22	29.3
721-1040	11	14.7	3	4.0	2	2.6	6	8.0	11	14.7
1041-1920	12	16.0	3	4.0	2	2.6	7	9.3	12	16.0
1921-3840	2	2.6	-	-	-	-	2	2.6	2	2.6
3841-5760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5761-over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	75	100.0	23	30.7	23	30.7	29	38.6	75	100.0

CONDITION AND OCCUPANCY OF HOUSES

Table 23

Condition of Occupied Houses

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Condition	Area 1		Area 2		Area 3		Area 4		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Occupied Houses										
Good	39	24.4	12	29.3	39	26.9	11	16.2	101	24.4
Fair	96	60.0	19	46.3	85	58.6	45	66.2	245	59.2
Poor	24	15.0	10	24.4	21	14.5	11	16.2	66	15.9
Rural non-farm	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	1	1.4	2	0.5
Total	160	100.0	41	100.0	145	100.0	68	100.0	414	100.0

Table 24

Condition of Unoccupied Houses

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Condition	Area 1		Area 2		Area 3		Area 4		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Unoccupied Houses										
Not in ruin	137	68.8	5	71.4	81	66.9	13	76.5	236	68.6
In ruin	62	31.2	2	28.6	40	33.1	4	23.5	108	31.4
Total	199	100.0	7	100.0	121	100.0	17	100.0	344	100.0

S U B S I D I E S

Table 25

Federal Payments
Amounts Outstanding 1933-1937

Loans	
Rural Rehabilitation	$ 153,024
Federal Land Bank	437,197
Regional Agricultural Credit Croporation	451
Emergency Crop and Drought Loans	103,281
Production Credit Association	30,021
Sub-total	723,974
Grants and Relief	
A.A.A. Livestock	128,841
A.A.A. Payments	132,137
A.C.P. Payments	63,047
C.W.A. Payments	111,605
W.P.A.	172,222
FERA Grants	260,486
R. A. Grants	23,428
Sub-total	891,766
Grand Total	$1,615,740

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